The Time Piece.

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Part 1

STATE PAPER.

The Miniſters Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary, from the United States of America to the French Republic, to the Miniſter of Exterior Relations.

[CONCLUDED]

France therefore will perceive that neutral governments, whatever may be their diſpoſitions towards this republic, are impelled by duties of the higheſt obligation, to remonſtrate againſt a decree which at the ſame time invades their intereſts and their independence, which takes from them the profits an honeſt and lawful induſtry as well as the ineſtimable priviledge of conducting their own affairs as their own judgment may direct.

It is hoped that the remonſtrances of the United States on this ſubject will derive additional force from their ſubſiſting engagements with France, and from a ſituation peculiar to themſelves.

The twenty third article of the treaty of amity and commerce of the 6th of Feb. 1778, is in theſe words. "It ſhall be lawful for all and ſingular the ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the United States, to ſail with their ſhips with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandize laden thereon, from any port to the places of thoſe who now are, or hereafter ſhall be at enmity with the moſt chriſtian king or the United States. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the ſubjects and inhabitants aforeſaid, to ſail with the ſhips and merchandizes aforementioned and to trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the places, ports and havens of thoſe who are enemies of both or either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame prince or under ſeveral. And it is hereby ſtipulated, that free ſhips ſhall alſo give a freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the confederates, altho' the whole lading or any part thereof ſhould appertain to the enemies of either; contraband goods being always excepted. It is alſo agreed in like manner that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, with this effect, that altho' they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ſhip unleſs they are ſoldiers, and in actual ſervice of the enemy."

The two nations contemplating and providing for the caſe when one may be at war, and the other at peace, ſolemnly ſtipulate and pledge themſelves to each other that in ſuch an event the ſubjects or the citizens of the party at peace may freely trade with the enemy of the other, may freely ſail with their ſhips in all manner of ſecurity, to and from any port or place belonging to ſuch enemy.—only goods coming from the hoſtile territory, but the very goods of the enemy himſelf may be carried with ſafety in the veſſels of either of the contracting parties.

You will perceive, Citizen Miniſter, without requiring the underſigned to execute the painful taſk of drawing the contraſt, how openly and entirely the decree of the councils oppoſes itſelf to the treaty between France and the United States.

In addition to the hitherto unceded rights of a ſovereign and independent nation, in addition to the right ſtipulated by compact, the underſigned will reſpectfully ſubmit other conſiderations growing out of the peculiar ſituation of the United States, manifeſting the particular hardſhips the decree complained of muſt impoſe on them.

In poſſeſſion of a rich, extenſive and unſettled country, the labour of the United States is not yet ſufficient for the full cultivation of its ſoil, and conſequently but a very ſmall portion of it can have been applied to manufactures. Articles of the firſt neceſſity and comfort are imported in exchange for proviſions, and for thoſe raw materials which are the growth of the country, and which its inhabitants are accuſtomed to raiſe.

It is at any time extremely difficult, nor is practicable without great loſs, to change ſuddenly the habits of a whole people and that courſe of induſtry in which their population and their real intereſts have engaged them. An agricultural cannot ſuddenly and at will, become a manufacturing people; the United States cannot inſtantaneouſly, on the mere paſſing of a decree, transfer to the manufacture of articles, heretofore imported, ſuch a portion of their labour as will at the ſame time furniſh a market for the ſurpluſs commodities and a ſupply for the wants of the cultivator of the ſoil. It is therefore ſcarcely poſſible for them to ſurrender their foreign commerce.

Independent of the right they poſſeſs in common with others to ſearch for and chuſe the beſt markets, it is believed that the ſupplies they need could with difficulty in the actual ſtate of the world, be completely furniſhed without aid of England and its poſſeſſions. It is not pretended that France manufactures, at preſent, for foreign conſumption, nor do the underſigned ſuppoſe that there exiſts a market where the citizens of the United States can obtain in exchange the articles they need and are accuſtomed to conſume, if thoſe coming out of England and its poſſeſſions be entirely excluded.

A variety of other conſiderations, and eſpecially the difficulties individuals muſt encounter, in ſuddenly breaking old and forming new connections, in forcing all their commerce into channels not yet well explored, in trading without ſufficient capital to countries where they have no credit, combine to render almoſt impoſſible an immediate diſſolution of commercial intercourſe between the United States and Great-Britain.

If then the decree complained of ſhall be executed on American veſſels, it can only increaſe grievances already but too conſiderable, and transfer the carriage of Engliſh manufactures, for American conſumption, from their own to Britiſh bottoms, ſailing under the protection of a convoy. Inſtead of wounting England, it will probably aggrandize its marine, by ſacrificing the remnant of that of the United States, and by deſtroying that ſyſtem of policy by which they have heretofore ſought to give their own veſſels that portion of their carrying trade which would otherwiſe be enjoyed Britiſh merchants.

You have made ſome general animadverſions on the government of the United States, which the underſigned feel themſelves bound briefly to notice.

You have charged that government with giving inſtructions not in the ſincere intention of arriving at pacific reſults, and yet the underſigned have offered to change thoſe clauſes in the treaty of 1778 which have become inconvenient to France, and to repair any injuries which may have been committed.

You have charged that government with omitting nothing to prolong and augment the miſunderſtanding between the two republics; but does not the fact that the [illegible]ed are now in Paris, furniſh perſuaſive evidence to the contrary?

You [illegible] charged it with ſearching to juſtify, by deceitful appearances, the prejudices with which it ſurrounds at pleaſure the name of the Republic, and the ſyſtem of exaſperation and ſeparation purſued in this reſpect with the ſtrangeſt obſtinacy: But has not this Republic, in terms the moſt cordial, been again and again intreated to enter into a candid inveſtigation of the mutual complaints of the two nations? Have not theſe entreaties been unnoticed, whilſt the miniſters deputed to make them have remained unaccredited?

You have charged it with wiſhing to ſeize the firſt favourable occaſion for conſummating an intimate union with a power towards which a devotion and a partiality are profeſſed which have long conſtituted the principle of the conduct of the Federal government, whilſt no devotion or partiality has been expreſſed for any nation except France, have not the United States made and are they not ſtill making the moſt extraordinary efforts to reſtore the broken relations between the two Republics?

In a letter diſcuſſing the important intereſts of two Great Nations, the underſigned are unwilling to introduce what relates perſonally to themſelves.

This unwiſhed for taſk has been rendered a duty by aſcribing to them opinions and relations which exiſt in imagination only, and by adducing thoſe ſuppoſed opinions and relations as proofs of an indiſpoſition, on the part of the government which has deputed them, towards that accommodation which has been ſought ſo unremittingly through all thoſe difficulties and impediments with which the purſuit has been embarraſſed.

You are pleaſed to add, that theſe intentions are ſo little diſguiſed, "that nothing ſeems to have been neglected at Philadelphia to manifeſt them to every eye. It is probably with this view, that it has been judged proper to ſend to the French Republic, perſons whoſe opinions and relations are too well known to hope from them diſpoſitions ſincerely conciliatory.

The opinions and relations of the underſigned are purely American, unmixed with any particle of foreign tint. If they poſſeſs a quality on which they pride themſelves, it is an attachment to the happineſs and the welfare of their Country; if they could at will ſelect the means of manifeſting that attachment, it would be by effecting a ſincere and real accommodation between France and the United States, on principles promoting the intereſts of both, and conſiſtent with the Independence of the latter.

It requires no aſſurance to convince, that every real American muſt wiſh ſincerely to extricate his country from the ills it ſuffers and from the greater ills with which it is threatened, but all who love liberty muſt admit that it does not exiſt in a nation which cannot exerciſe the right of maintaining its neutrality. If "opinions and relations" ſuch as theſe are incompatible with "diſpoſitions ſincerely conciliatory," then indeed has the Federal Government choſen unfit inſtruments for the expreſſion of its pacific diſpoſition.

You contraſt the conduct obſerved by the United States, under analagous circumſtances, towards the Cabinet of St. James, with that which is obſerved towards this republic. You ſay that on that occaſion there was a ſolicitude to ſend to London, Miniſters well known to poſſeſs ſentiments conformable to the objects of their miſſion; That the Republic has a right to count upon a ſimilar difference; and that if a like attention has not been obſerved with reſpect to it, it is too probable that it muſt be attributed to the views already indicated.

If unfortunately the caſes ſhall exhibit a contraſt, it is not to be found in the characters; the United States have thought proper to employ or in the conduct of their government, otherwiſe than by the ſuperior attention manifeſted towards this Republic, and never ſhewn to any other nation, in deputing to it, with ample powers, three Envoys Extraordinary and Miniſters Plenipotentiary from the three great diviſions of the United States. The Miniſters ſent to the Cabinet of St. James greatly deſerved the confidence of their Country; but they did not poſſeſs ſentiments more conformable to the object of their miſſion than thoſe deputed to this Republic. They did not wiſh more ardently to effect reconcilliation; nor is it believed that any perſons who could have been deputed to that Cabinet would have ſubmitted to greater ſacrifices in order to obtain it. Had their application for compenſation for paſt injuries, and ſecurity againſt their future commiſſion, been only met by requiſitions, compliance with which would involve their nations in ills which war perhaps might not be the moſt conſiderable; had all attempts to remove unfavourable impreſſions failed; and all efforts to make explanations been rejected can it be believed that other Miniſter (the firſt having been ordered out of the nation) would have waited ſix months unaccredited, ſoliciting permiſſion to diſplay the upright principles on which their government had acted, and the amicable ſentiments by which it was animated?

The underſigned are induced, Citizen Miniſter, to pray your attention to theſe plain truths, from a conviction that they manifeſt unequivocally the friendly temper of the Federal Government, and the extreme reluctance with which the hope of an accommodation with France would be relinquiſhed.

The underſigned obſerve with infinite regret, that the diſpoſition manifeſted to treat with the Miniſter who might be ſelected by this government, is not accompanied with any aſſurances of receding from thoſe demands of money heretofore made the conſiderations on which alone a ceſſation of hoſtility on American commerce could be obtained, to which the underſigned have not the power to accede, with which the United States would find it extremely difficult to comply, and a compliance with which would violate that faith pledged for the obſervance of neutrality, and would involve them in a diaſtrous war with which they have no concern. Nor do your anſwer to the applications which have been made for compenſation to the citizens of the United States for property which ſhall be proved to have been taken contrary to the law of nations and exiſting treaties otherwiſe than that you are willing to diſcuſs caſes where there has been a dapature from certain principles, which principles, in fact, involve almoſt every caſe.

You have ſignified, Citizen Miniſter, that the Executive Directory is diſpoſed to treat with one of the Envoys, and you hope that this overture will not be attended on the part of the underſigned with any ſerious difficulty. Every propoſition of the Executive Directory is conſidered with the moſt minute and reſpectful attention.

The reſult of a deliberation on this point is, that no one of the underſigned is authorized to take upon himſelf a negociation evidently entruſted by the tenor of their powers and inſtructions to the whole; nor are there any two of them who can propoſe to withdraw themſelves from the taſk committed to them by their government whilſt there remains a poſſibility of performing it.

It is hoped that the prejudices ſaid to have been conceived againſt the Miniſters of the United

States, will be diſſipated by the truths they have ſtated.

If in this hope they ſhall be diſappointed, and it ſhould be the will of the Directory to order paſſports for the whole or any number of them, you will pleaſe to accompany ſuch paſſports with letters of ſafe conduct, which will entirely protect from the cruizers of France, the veſſels in which they may reſpectively ſail, and give to their perſons, ſuite and property, that perfect ſecurity to which the laws and uſuages of nations entitle them.

They pray you, Citizen Miniſter, to receive the renewal of their aſſurances of profound reſpect and conſideration.

(Signed) CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOHN MARSHALL,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

A true Copy,
HENRY M. RUTLEDGE,
Secretary.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

To Meſſ. M'LEAN & LANG,
Printers of the New-York Daily Gazette.

Gentlemen,

I REGRET that I did not ſee your paper of Thurſday the 21ſt inſt. until this morning, or I ſhould have waited upon you ſooner. I now beg leave to congratulate you on the poſſeſſion of that paſſive and happy temper, which you have given ſuch a magnanimous proof of in your admiſſion of the letter ſigned with the modeſt appellation of *Atticus*, (in reply to *Amicus*, in the Commercial Advertiſer of the 15th inſt.) which, had it appeared in any other paper than yours, I ſhould hardly have been at the trouble to read, much leſs to notice by any reply to him, or his influential introducer to you, with the ſignificant initial D.

It is in the immediate recollection of every reader of the Daily Gazette, that you had lately to defend yourſelves from an attack of Porcupine, on charges of "duplicity time ſerving, political trimmings, &c." in which among many choice epithets applied by him to you, thoſe of "Raſcals, Scoundrels, Sneaking Fellows, Dirty Wretches, &c." formed part of the "ſpirit, point and ſenſe," of his addreſs, which your correſpondent Atticus highly applauds, and in which he is pleaſed to ſay in compariſon, "I fall ſhort of him! an honour which I had no ambition to contend with him for but which yourſelves, Gentlemen, after a few eſſays of competition with Porcupine in this ſpecies of polite literature, were obliged to reign in a manner worthy of the attempt! After the "drubbing," to quote Porcupine's phraſe, which you had ſo recently received from him, I muſt own I was at firſt ſight ſtruck with aſtoniſhment to behold you uſhering before the public, with a gracious ſalvo to your feelings, a champion ſo worthy of the cauſe as "Atticus!" Who, if he ſpeaks truth, and can you doubt it?—reliſhed and enjoyed the "ſpirit and ſenſe" of thoſe pointed epithets abovementioned, when applied to you by his prototype, as much at leaſt as when directed to others! The ſneer at the Commercial Advertiſer, in which the letter of Amicus firſt appeared, is worthy of the preſs it paſſed through. Not content with the chaſtiſement which you meet—and which thoſe who encounter Porcupine at his own weapon, Scurrility, richly merit—you have diſplayed a characteriſtic ſubmiſſion and complacency!! You admit his advocate to fill your columns with praiſes on Porcupine's Satire, which Atticus aſſerts, "is only adminiſtered where it is deſerved," and publiſh a ſarcaſm at another paper for not poſſeſſing that ſpaniellike temper which licks the foot—the foot that kicks it! When Atticus (or D. la mine) choſe your obliging, accommodating preſs for his purpoſe, it ſeems he knew his mark; you ſee, Gentlemen, he proves his aſſertion, "that he had not formed an arroneous opinion"!!! Shame on ſuch want of ſpirit and conſiſtency. What motive, let me aſk, could induce you to ſubmit to ſuch diſgrace in the face of day? Could you, Gentlemen, ſuppoſe it would be paſſed over unnoticed, or that it will be ſpeedily forgotten.

The motive of addreſſing Mr. Coit was not to diſplayed wit or learning—it was of a much more ſerious nature than the gratification of vanity:—it was ſolely intended, by a plain unvarniſhed tale, feelingly to repreſent to him, as a member of the national legiſlature, a notorious grievance—the degradation of our national character in manners and morals, and the dangerous conſequences which threaten the internal peace, unanimity and ſafety of the country from the extreme licentiouſneſs of the preſs—particularly of this moſt abandoned and profligate one, PORCUPINE's GAZETTE, which has arrived to ſuch an exceſs of virulent abuſe that it is not in the ſcope of language of the vileſt and baſeſt to be found in the ſinks and jails of London to exceed it! (as ſeveral Engliſhmen have declared to me)—and this language is as freely applied to gentlemen of the moſt reſpectable characters, as if they were convicted felons—to members of Congreſs of approved patriotiſm and attachment to government, who may occaſionally differ in any point from their colleagues, or encounter the blaſting breath of this man's rage in defence of his favorite dogma, as if they were traitors and rebels! Would ſuch defamation—ſuch matchleſs imprudence in a foreigner, be endured in any other part of the globe? As you are ſtill probably correſpondents of Porcupine, you can, if not from your own experience, at leaſt from the file of his papers, refreſh your memories on this point. With reſpect to the letter of Amicus to Mr. Coit, it has, I am informed, been much read and recommended by gentlemen of both parties, both in Congreſs and out—of its operation you may judge: You yourſelves know well the rancorous vindictive ſpirit of this miſchievous firebrand, that the minuteſt remark on his conduct in any paper, whether federal or otherwiſe, has never before paſſed without a retort from him, with more or leſs blackguardiſm; and of thoſe elegant epithets, "raſcals, miſcreants, wretches, &c." which have ſo eminently contributed to "his reputation as a politician, a writer and a ſatyriſt," in the fair opinion of ſuch judges as your correſpondent "Atticus"—who, from his laboured panegery on the "faculty" and uſe to the ſtate of this "deſerving man," it is fair to ſuppoſe is a joint labourer in the mine of darkneſs and miſchief—working their way under the ſhallow hackneyed ſubterfuge of ſpies—of being friends to government! As if our government required the aid of aliens and foreigners, to hellow and clamour on their ſide againſt their fellow-citizens and countrymen. Forbid it pride! Forbid it ſhame, and every ſenſe of honour and feeling!!—Obſerve, gentlemen, Porcupine, ſo fierce on every former occaſion, has taken no notice in his Gazette of the letter of "Amicus"—the principal for the firſt time keeps back, and the agents here, "Atticus," the witty and learned Atticus, who very unwittingly refers to the Dunciad, comes forward in his defence! To be ſerious, the ſtate of the caſe is—that the force of truth ſimply and honeſtly expreſſed in the letter to Mr. Coit alluded to, had due weight—it has made an impreſſion where it was wiſhed, and I have it from reſpectable authority, that the good effect of that communication will become viſible in a very ſhort time to the ſatisfaction of every friend to decency and the reputation of his country—perhaps, gentlemen, to yourſelves, when you ſhall find the ſerpent's tooth really drawn, and you no longer ſtand in dread of his fork!

It would be trifling and rediculous, to waſte much time on ſuch advocates and admirers of ribadry and ſcurrility, as your correſpondent "Atticus;"—he too, may poſſeſs "a little learning!" that is, he may be converſant in the phraſes and dialects of the Stews and Sinks of London; where impudence, vulgarity and abuſe paſs for "ſpirit, point and ſence;" and qualify Corporals and ſuch like gentry to become "politicians, writers, and ſatyriſts;"!! in the United States of America, that enlightened country! their own was ſurely unworthy of retaining ſuch talents! ſuch tranſcendent merit! we wanted them, and here they are! "rendering the ſtate ſome ſervice," and in return enjoying an effulgency of reputation never known before! Surrounded by a phalanx of patronage and protection: ſo extenſive, ſo numerous, ſo powerful, as to be without precedent, and bids defiance to the ſhafts of envy and oppoſition! But to return; from Holoſernes to Goodman Dull—the ſelf ſtiled Atticus! he very naturally echoes the praiſe of his maſterpiece, and appeals—but I cannot do juſtice without quoting, however tedious to you and myſelf, and moreover to the worthy printer of this paper, the extract from Atticus's letter, the only paſſage worth a word, or requiring an anſwer.

"Let me tell you Sir, that it is not in your ſcale of judgment that his faculty will be weighed, nor is it before a democrat, but before a republic of letters, he will be tried, where his reputation as a politicion, a writer and a ſatyriſt, ſtand already fair, I refer you for to criticiſm, on his words, publiſhed in London, (which I dare ſay, you will allow to be the ſeat of letters) and alſo to his commentator that accompliſhed gentleman and polite ſcholar Mr Gifford."

This extract is decently expreſſed, the reſt of Atticus's letter is worthy of a pupil of the Porcupine ſchool.

I ſhould not have been at the trouble to lift a pen in anſwer to his futile aſſertions: but as many worthy citizens, have too eaſily admitted an opinion of Porcupine's ſagacity, and may be under a miſtake, with reſpect to the ſentiments of the critics in the old country on his faculty, notwithſtanding the polite and learned Mr. Gifford's teſtimony, the truth of which, is not worth enquiry; I ſhall anſwer the appeal of Atticus by quoting from two of the moſt reſpectable reviews in London, who have deſcended to notice the traſh he advocates, viz. the Critical and Analytical Review; the former I give the preference to, becauſe its known character in politics is on the miniſterial ſide, and the ſame as Porcupine's; its juſtice and impartiality cannot, therefore, be queſtioned.

From the Critical Review, July 1797.

"A letter to the infamous Thomas Paine, in anſwer to his letter to George Waſhington—by Peter Porcupine, London reprinted, &c. (The reviewers here quote paſſages from Paine's letter, contraſted with others from the rights of man, &c.)

Theſe extracts form the only valuable part of this pamphlet; the reſt is a iſſue of rank and ſcurrilous abuſe, which would diſgrace *any other man in the world*, except Peter Porcupine, whoſe works we have often had occaſion to notice as the *lowly* effuſions of party acrimony and malice!"

From the Analytical Review—February 1798.

"A bone to knaw for the Democrats, by Peter Porcupine—to which is added, a rod for the backs of the critics, &c.——The Reviewers ſay,

It is no uncommon error, in authors of ſmall talents to miſtake ſcurrility for wit and defamation for argument. Unfortunately for this claſs of writers, the deception ſeldom extends beyond themſelves, at leaſt we may venture to pay this compliment to the taſte of our own countrymen; we are confident, whatever may be the ſucceſs of Peter Porcupine as *a writer in America*, his unlettered vulgarity, and his coarſeneſs of language, *would in England excite nothing but diſguſt*: the matter is as inſignificant, as the ſtile is low and contemptible.

It becomes us (the reviewers continue) only to ſay that the very miſtaken ſtatements, which this writer gives reſpecting the conduct of our journal, betray *groſs ignorance* of the preſent ſtate of literature in this metropolis, and induce us to think that he is equally miſled with regard to others.

June 23. AMICUS.

Inſcription for a column in Smithfield, where Wat Tyler was killed.

THIS is the place where England's injur'd ſons
Rebell'd againſt their Sovereign, for they found
His yoke was grievous. Paſs not lightfully on!
This is a place may well invite thy mind
To ſerious muſings. Monarchs here may learn,
If they oppreſs their people, If they waſte
Their blood, and rob from the poor labourer
His hard earn'd mite that there may come a day
Of vengeance. Here the Citizens ſhould think
That not by tumult and mad violence
Can Peace be forc'd, and Order and Reform,
But by the calm, collected public voice—
Marking our fathers errors, we be wiſe!

WALTER.

THE TIME PIECE.

MONDAY, JULY 2.

The following extract from Mr. Curran's ſplendid ſpeech in defence of a Printer, cannot be unpleaſing to our readers when the Liberty of the Preſs is threatened—The name of this incomparable orator is known and celebrated thro'out the world. He is a Whig, the greatiſt wit of the Britiſh Empire, and the firſt ſpeaker on Earth. Since Heaven has fated Ireland to ſlavery, for a *ſeaſon*, it was kind to ſave this luminary, this conſtellation, to light her tho' the *deſart*. This Republican apoſtle travels from county to county, burſting open the priſon gates by the force of his eloquence, and appelling deſpotiſm in the midſt of his *guards*.

"I ſee you turn your eyes to thoſe pages of governmental abandonment, of popular degradation, of expiring liberty, of mercileſs and ſanguinary perſecution; to that miſerable period, in which the fallen and abject ſtate of man, might have been almoſt an argument in the mouth of the Atheiſt and the Blaſphemer, againſt the exiſtence of an all juſt and an all wiſe firſt cauſe, if the glorious era of the Revolution that followed it, had not refuted the impious inference, by ſhewing that If man deſcends it is not in his own proper motion; that it is with labour and with pain, and that he can continue to ſink only until by the force and preſſure of the decent, the ſpring of his immortal faculties acquires that recuperative energy and effort that, hurries him as many miles aloft. It is at that period that the ſtate ſeeks for ſhelter in the deſtruction of the Preſs; it is in a period like that, that the tyrant prepares for the attack upon the people, by deſtroying the liberty of the Preſs; by taking away that ſhield of wiſdom and virtue, behind which the people are invulnerable; in whoſe pure and poliſhed convex ere the lifted blow has fallen he beholds his image, and is turned into ſtone. It is at thoſe periods that the honeſt man dares not ſpeak, becauſe truth is too dreadful to be told. It is then the proud man ſcorns to ſpeak, but like a Phyciſion baffled by the wayward exceſſes of a dying patient, retires indignantly from the bed of an unhappy wretch whoſe ear is too faſtidious to bear the ſound of wholeſome advice, whoſe palate is too debauched to bear the ſalutary bitter of the medicine that might redeem him, and therefore leaves him to the fſonious piety of the ſlaves that talk to him of life, and ſtrip him before he is cold."

Under the late emanation of ſuperlative wiſdom making it high treaſon to aid, abet or *comfort* perſons from France, will it be conſidered as high treaſon to cure a Frenchman of the *cholic*?

SUMMARY.

Preparations continue in all the ports of France, from the Mediterranean to the North Sea. The enterprize of the nation is in exerciſe, and the continent of Europe look to the reſults for the fate

of nations. The deputies of the German Diet, have acceded to the demands of France. Switzerland is organized into one indivisible Republic. This revolution except in the center of Berne, was effected peaceably and without bloodshed—Geneva by a public act of duty is united to France,—The present boundaries of France, are the Alps and Rhine; the Pyrans, the Ocean, and the Chain of Fortresses denominated, the *iron girdle* of the new-born *republic*; Holland, Switzerland the Legurian, and Cisalpine nations: She has a million of soldiers inured to battle and to victory. *Is the friendship or the hostility of such a nation preferable.* The British are loting ground in the West-Indies: Ireland is in a state of misery, servitude and degration, from which she will shortly emerge, and break her chains, on the heads of her tyrants. Attempts are making to violate constitutions, to stifle enquiry, crush opinion, overwhelm the Press, plunder the people of their money, under pretence of taxes, and their right under pretence of producing *order* and good government. 'Tis strange so many examples have had no effect; the fate of Tarquin, Charles, James, Louis, and Robertspeare are forgotten.

Vivat Respublica.

Mr. Tracy's challenge is similar to that between the Horatii and Curiatii; the remaining man, woman, or child, is to be declared victor.

'Tis curious how great men may sometimes be in error. Mr. Adams says the French conquered Italy, before, were driven from it with ignominy, this is not fact, the French did never conquer Italy before this revolution, for the truth of this we pledge ourselves, and will prove it, if called on, any thing the President has said to the contrary notwithstanding.

The President in answer to an address insinuates, that the French arms, were extended as far before as since the revolution; Hear what the French general says on this subject: "Thus for the first time have the French penetrated to the sources of the Brenta, and the city of Trent.—'Tis strange the first magistrate of a republic, should be unacquainted with the records of ancient, and the facts of modern history.

Mr. Windham advocates a war of extermination against France, Mr. Tracy, a war of extinguishment, 'tis well he had modesty, to vary the Phraseology of an idea so odious, and detestable to mankind.

Mr. Windham has found the impolicy of using ferocious and savage language; will there ever come a time, when Mr. Tracy will be brought to his senses.

The British have sent the United States a present of two hundred and fifty black-guards, Governor Mifflin swore he would receive no British presents.

If the republicans of this country had only an equal share of activity with their opponents, liberty could never be in danger.

Porcupine is supported in this country, by an enterprizing party, "He has done good service for their cause, and they know it, and reward it too.

Let the republicans come forward even at this late hour, in support of a free Press, and the unskilled mercenary, and ignorant defenders of aristocracy, may easily be silenced and drove from the Field.

We again repeat that whatever has been the conduct of administration, every man in this country should arm in defence of the American Republic.

The war debate in our Senate, is the mere Echo of the debate on the same subject, in the English house of Lords.

Is it Sedition to say the President is incorrect in a part of History?

On reading Mr. Tracy's anathema against the men, women and children of France, the first idea that forces itself on our minds is that he should instantly be committed to the care of *Doctor Willis*. What an unequal combat, 6 millions of men, woman and children of America against 40 millions of the same classes of France, added to millions of allies. UNEQUAL, because 6 to 40 is nearly as 1 to 7: the Frenchman habituated to war, Americans NOT; the children of both countries, *Child* Tracy will place in hostile array against each other, and he has my approbation for commanding those of America, being well qualified to command an army of babies. If there were no braver men to defend the independence of this country than Mr. Tracy, the *Poissards* of Paris would take it from us.

PROTEST

Of one of the People of the United States against a Declaration of War with France.

Dissentiat, because it would be unjust, unnecessary unnatural, impolitic, and destructive to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of America.

1st. Unnecessary, because our differences with that nation may be adjusted by by *negociation*; in which opinion we are justified by a reference to the official correspondence between our government and Mr. Gerry.

2dly Unjust, because until the negociation is at an end, and out of the reach of rational expectation, we have no data to act from, there being mutual complaints, which must be supposed as admitting of mutual discussion in some shape or other.

3dly, Unnatural because we must shed a sister republic's blood to save the British commerce, which sustains our common enemy.

4thly, Impolitic and destructive of the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of America, because we have every thing to lose and nothing to gain

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

At certain Nicholas Madget, who was considered in the year 1793, as a SPY of Mr. Pitt in Dublin, is now in Philadelphia, it is supposed on the same *honorable* employment.

At the present solemn serious and awful crisis, we deem it our sacred duty to state our *belief*, that Mr Gerry's letter to the President *contains not the least expression of a desire to be recalled. We have reason, we think, to believe he uttered no complaint of feeling himself "A political Cypher" We believe, moreover, that he saw the channels of fair and honorable negociation open to him.*

We have not seen the original letter, and therefore cannot speak from the evidence of our own senses; but we have more than *slight ground* for our *opinion*, that certain passages in the paper communicated to Congress: as a copy of his letter, are a F ——— adapted to promote certain ends in this country.

Did we love ourselves better than Republicanism, this article should not now see the light—Did we suggest it, believing as we do, we should feel as the horrid abettors of a war of aggression, a war produced by the basest arts, wicked in its purposes, and fraught with mischiefs and ruin to *baleful* posterity.

It is proposed to open a subscription among the friends of Liberty, to assist that excellent *Federalist*, *Republican*, and *Constitutionalist*, Bache, in his struggle with power, and defender of the Liberty of the press.

We have strong reason to believe that T. Pickering and William Cobbett, have been closetted together for the purpose of organizing a system of *Espionage*. Citizens beware of Spies and Informers.

Did Timothy Pickering know such a man as Mitchel, an United Irishman. Let him answer this question, tis not immaterial.

The proper authority of Philadelphia are desired to search for the body of Mitchell, late Clerk of William Cobbet, if it be not too late to ascertain whether his death *was or was not* produced by POISON.

Perish the traitors that would surrender the Independence of America to foreign enemies! Perish the traitors that would surrender the independence of America to Domestic *traitors!*

IMPROMTU

THE vulgar should not *read*, our great ones say,
'Tis dang'rous Reason's tablet to explore;
O! sapient Rulers! let us see the day
When you will Right us—and we'll read no more!

N. P.

ANOTHER.

Well may our quacks their *lofty* schemes prepare,
Since soon we all must learn, *to live on* Air!

N. P.

AWARNING.

Americans awake!—or soon the time will come,
That Liberty must yield to *beat of drum!*

HIBERNICUS.

Democratic Notice.

THE Members of the Democratic Society, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at Citizen Snow's, in the Fields, on Wednesday next, at Eight O'clock in the forenoon precisely, being the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America. They will from thence proceed to the Battery, and there form a procession agreeable to the Rotine established by the Committees from the several Societies, for making arrangements for Celebrating that Day.

Every member is requested to come prepared with a BRANCH OF LAUREL placed conspicuously on the left side of his Hat; and those Citizens whose sentiments are congenial, are requested to wear a similar Branch of Laurel, in honor of the day.

There can be no necessity of impressing on the minds of the members, and of the citizens in general, the importance of celebrating this great national festival, the anniverfary of a day which will be ever dear and memorable, as it ultimately secured to us our Rights, our Liberty, and our national Independence. Every individual who feels as a man, and as a citizen, will be alert, and by his attendance testify to the world, that genuine patriotism is not yet extinguished in the American bosom.

A collation will be prepared at three o'clock in afternoon for the members, and such of the members as may choose to attend, by Citizen Hatfield, in the fields.

Tickets of Admission to dine, may be procured of the stewards at Citizen Snow's on Monday evening next, and after that time previous to the hour of dining, at the bar of that house, and of Citizen Hatfield, price Ten Shillings.

The members of the Society are requested to attend at Citizen Snow's, in the fields, on Monday evening next, the second day of July, precisely at seven o'clock, it being the annual election of officers for the ensuing year. June 29

MR. PALMER

WILL deliver on Wednesday, the Fourth of July, a political Oration at the New-Theatre in Greenwich street, to commence precisely at Eleven O'clock. At the conclusion of which a collection will be made for his benefit.

July 2.

American Independence, Fourth July, 1798.

Tammanial Notice.

THE Sons of Tamany are requested to be punctual in their attendence at 8 O'clock in the morning, of the Fourth of July, inst. at the great Wigwam, for the dispatch of the ordinary business. At 9 they will repair to the Battery, and there join the Grand Procession, in honor of the Day. The remaining proceedings will be conducted by the general Committe, to which the Sons of Tammany will pay due observance.

At the *Setting Sun*, the Society will again assemble in the great Wigwam, to enjoy the fruits of their labor, to taste the waters of the great Spring, smoak the Calumet of *peace*, and chaunt the deeds of their ancestors. The Sachamore will be provided with tickets of admission to the collector.

By order of the Grand Sachem,
D. DODG, Secretary.

N. B. The members of the Society, are particularly desired to appear with Bucks tail in their hats.

July 2.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Arrangements for celebrating the Twenty-third Anniversary of American Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1798, agreed upon by the joint Committees of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, Democratic and New-York Coopers Societies, viz.

The different Societies will assemble on the Battery, at nine O'clock in the morning, of the Fourth of July, inst. and form in procession, precisely at Ten in the following order.

Order of Procession.

1. Citizens,
2. Tammany Society,
3. Coopers Society,
4. Band of Music,
5. Democratic Society,
6. General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.
7. And last such civil and military officers as choose to attend.

The procession will then proceed in the above order from the Battery, through the large gate fronting Market field; from thence through Beaver street, to Broad street; down Broad street to Pearl street; up Pearl street, to Beakman street; up Beakman street, to the new brick Presbyterian church. When the front of the precession arrives at the church door, they will halt, open to the right and left, the rear march through; and after all the Societies are seated, the Declaration of Independence will be read by,

Citizen Matthew L. Davis, Appointed by the New-York Coopers Society. Independence Anthem, and an Original Ode, will then be sung under care of Mr. Kemble; & an Oration delivered by Citizen George Clinton, junr. From the Tammany Society, or Columbian order. A collection will be made, after which an Ode, composed for the day, will be sung by the Uranian Musical Society.

The Societies will form, with the order of the profession reversed, and march down Chatham Row, to Broadway; and down Broadway, to the Battery, when upon a signal to be given, they will give three cheers and disperse.

By order of the Committe,
SAM DELAMATER, Chairman.

N. B. All these Citizens who are friendly to our late revolution, are invited to join and take the front of the procession.

July 2.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnerſhip of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was diſſolved, on the 13th inſt. by mutual conſent; all perſons indebted to them, for ſubſcriptions to the Time Piece, are requeſted to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authoriſed to collect the ſame; and thoſe indebted for Advertiſements or Handbills will pleaſe diſcharge their accounts at the office of the ſubſcriber. If there are any demands againſt the late firm, it is requeſted the accounts will be immediately preſented, and they will be paid on ſight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of Eaſt Cheſter, in the county of Weſt Cheſter, and ſtate of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the ſubſcriber, Nickll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, in the penual ſum of one thouſand pounds, conditioned for the payment of ſeven hundred and forty three pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, current money of the ſtate of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next enſuing the date thereof; the ſaid William S. Smith, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof, as aforeſaid, to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, according to the condition of the ſaid bond or obligation, did, on the ſaid ſixth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, mortgage to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and aſſigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded ſouth weſterly, in front by Barclay ſtreet, formerly Anthony ſtreet; north eaſterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; ſouth eaſterly, by the ground of the ſaid Anthony Barclay; north weſterly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the ſaid Anthony Barclay, and the ſtate of Lewis Nichols (as the ſame are diſtinguiſhed in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Leſpenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceaſed, to Egbert Benſon and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty ſix, and thirty ſeven); Together with all and ſingular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the ſame belonging or in any wiſe appertaining; And whereas the condition of the ſaid bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

January 1 NICOLL FLOYD

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places, and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties-Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left a any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpectable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, pun addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhiplards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9. 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

As ſon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Waſhington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made ſacifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Favette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

☞ This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of al fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who wiſh to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Shillings,

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of a amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, a Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, dive, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept. 15. tf

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

By MADAME ROLAND,
Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper anda new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the followin Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſam by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects if ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openeſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.